



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

importance. His comparisons of the situation in Mexico with that in other countries, such as the Philippines and the Straits Settlements, countries which were simultaneously carrying on currency reforms, would have been more helpful had he used some of the later material with reference to the currency reforms of these countries which was available at the time his monograph was written. There is a bibliography of two and a half pages but no index, although the character of the book is such as to make an index highly desirable.

E. W. KEMMERER.

Cornell University.

Die geschichtliche Entwicklung des Zinsfußes in Deutschland von 1895 bis 1908. By DR. HERMAN ALBERT. (Leipzig: Duncker and Humblot. 1910. Pp. xii, 211, diagrams and tables.)

Dr. Albert's attractive, painstaking, and well organized history of the interest rate in Germany was awarded the first prize at the University of Strassburg in 1909; it appears now in an enlarged form. In the theoretical exposition of the interest rate, the subject of the first part of his book, the author sets forth many fundamental yet elementary matters, closing with the conclusion that the interest rate of a country depends upon the rate of profits, international interest rates, and the elasticity of the country's currency—this elasticity depending upon the development of its discount and check business and upon the character of its bank-note system.

The main part of the study begins with an admirable outline of the fall in the German interest rate from 1815 to 1895, the following important factors in the movement being noted: the Napoleonic wars, the popular disturbances of 1845-71, the application of steam to industry and transportation, the Franco-Prussian war, the unity of the Zollverein (promoting uniformity in the interest rate, as to place), and the railroad development of the period. Dr. Albert makes special mention of the period 1871-1895, giving figures showing the decline in the interest rate in that period in England, France, America, Russia, and Germany. He mentions as causes of this general decline the payment of the French war debt, the payment and refunding of foreign debts notably the American, the return of peace, the panic of 1873 and its consequences, and a decreased need of capital for railroad building. An American at least is impressed with the fact that

this was a period, too, of falling prices, and he may recall also that American railroad development in this period was considerable—from 53,000 miles in 1870 to 180,000 miles in 1895, while American railroad liabilities increased from 4 billions in 1875 to 11 billions in 1895. Cheapened methods of production is undoubtedly another factor to be considered, likewise tariff and business combinations.

The German interest rate in the period of 1895-1908 first reached its highest point at the middle of 1900; there was a considerable drop at the end of 1902 or the beginning of 1903, but not down to the figure of 1895. In 1903 there was an increase; the high point of 1900 was reached at the end of 1907 or the beginning of 1908; since 1908 there has been a rapid decline.

Dr. Albert's final conculsion is that the rate of profits above all other factors determines variations in the interest rate; the foreign money market has no absolute effect upon a country's interest rate although the foreign market does cause fluctuations in that rate; the policy of the Reichsbank has only a slight day to day steadyng effect upon the German rate. Whether the high interest rates of the opening of the period are to be temporary or permanent phenomena, the author declares, depends upon future profits and upon conditions of production affecting profits. The author does not appear to ascribe any importance to the tendency toward high or low prices as an influence upon business conditions and hence upon profits. It is not conclusive, he points out in closing his scholarly book, that the efforts to promote concentration of capital and capitalistic association, and especially the development of the technique of electricity, have ceased, and therefore it may be supposed that the tendency to a rising interest rate has not yet come to an end, and that after the general crisis of 1908 the interest rate may go up to new heights.

RAYMOND V. PHELAN.

University of Minnesota.

NEW BOOKS

BAER, J. R. *Bank organization.* (Kutztown, Pa.: J. B. Esser. 1910. \$1.50.)

The chapter on "Organization of banks" has been added to the author's book, *My first year in banking*, of which this is a reprint.

BARTON, P. E. *Answers to questions set at the examination held by the Institution of Bankers, April, 1910.* Preliminary. (London: Waterloo. Pp. 45. 1s. 3d.)